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Brief Peace Notes.

. . . Secretary of State Bryan has recently presented to the ambassadors and ministers of the twenty-nine countries which recently concluded peace treaties with the United States souvenirs in the shape of miniature plowshares mounted on a metal base. These plowshares were made from the blades of seventeen obsolete swords obtained from the War Department. On them is engraved the prophecy from Isaiah: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares." The President and members of the Cabinet have also received similar souvenirs, while the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, which passed on the peace treaties, were given paper weights made from the handles of the swords.

. . . In King's Chapel, Boston, a series of daily peace meetings was held at noon for the week beginning November 2. Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham was the first speaker; others who followed were Rev. Francis E. Clark, Edwin D. Mead, Rev. James L. Barton, Prof. Jay Wm. Hudson. Every Wednesday noon while the war continues there will be held a similar peace service.

. . . A Socialist Peace Congress is announced for December 6, to meet at Copenhagen. It will discuss the possibility of making peace overtures.

. . . On November 12 the Secretary of State issued the announcement that Vera Cruz would be evacuated on Monday, November 23.

. . . It appears that in Japan the Day of Prayer for Peace appointed by President Wilson was observed by a considerable number of the missionaries and the churches. Mr. M. S. Togo, secretary of the Japanese Red Cross, had the President's proclamation printed in Japanese papers, asking the general public to unite with the Americans and repair to their places of worship, and he reports that many responded to his appeal.

. . . At the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Philadelphia in November, the report of the executive council summarized the steps that may be taken toward the abolishing of war, and concluded: "Militarism and competitive armament must be abolished, and tribunals for awarding justice and agencies for enforcing determinations must be instituted."

. . . In connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition there will be held a World's Insurance Congress. Dr. David Starr Jordan has been appointed chairman of the peace committee of this congress, and will arrange for a program for the discussion of peace measures during the meeting. The underwriters call attention to the fact that "insurance has become more truly international in its scope of operation than any other subject of commerce. Many of these companies have become real world powers in the domain of finance, and have a deep interest in the economic problems that confront all people."

. . . The Brooklyn Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of the United States on September 28 formed an "Official Inter-Church Peace League of New York and Vicinity," to bind together the churches in a league for industrial and international peace.

. . . A new woman's journal has been started in Boston known as *Femina*. The first number, issued in November, contains as its leading article a strong peace paper by Lucia Ames Mead, "America's Leadership for Peace," while the frontispiece is a picture of the New York Women's Peace Parade. The journal will appear monthly, and is published by the "Femina Publishing Company," with headquarters in Tremont Temple.

. . . November 4 to 5 the Wisconsin Federation of Churches held its Third Interdenominational Conference at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Among the speakers were Dr. Frederick Lynch, who spoke on "Christianity and the War," and Louis P. Lochner, on "International Peace."

. . . Prof. Torild Arnoldson, of the University of Utah, lectured on "France in War Time" on November 4, in Barratt Hall, Salt Lake City. Speaking of the lessons our country should draw from the war, Professor Arnoldson said:

"After all, the real cause of this war is national militarism. . . . Why should we have one moral code for individuals and another for nations? If two persons are quarreling, should there not be a third impartial party stronger than both to settle their dispute? What man with common sense or with a modern sense of justice would advocate old-fashioned club law? But this is exactly what the national militarists advocate, even in the United States. Look at Belgium, they say. Must we not strengthen our military defense in the face of such aggression? I say no; not in the manner in which they mean to proceed. . . .

"It is a crime to instil the so-called martial spirit into the civil population. Teach the youth in our schools how we shall best aid ourselves and our fellow-men to make life livable, not how to destroy and kill. What is our modern civilization for if we are to encourage our savage instincts instead of ennobling our minds with the higher ideals of mankind?

"Far from introducing the curse of conscription into our peace-loving land, let it be our earnest endeavor to aid in abolishing this institution in the rest of the world."

. . . On November 1 a peace mass meeting was held at Denver, Colorado, in the Central Presbyterian Church, with David Starr Jordan as the chief speaker. A large and representative audience was present. Dr. Baker, former president of the University of Colorado, introduced Dr. Jordan. The keynote of the address was, "In time of peace prepare for a more lasting peace for the future."

. . . At the convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Racine, November 3, a lecture on peace and war was given by President E. E. Sparks, of the Pennsylvania State College. Following this, a memorial to the late Baroness von Suttner was read by Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, of Madison, Wisconsin.

. . . In an address in Minneapolis, Minn., at the opening of the public school year, the superintendent, F. E. Spaulding, compared the coming together of the children to the mobilizing of an army—but an army of conservation instead of destruction. Among other things, Mr. Spaulding said:

"Tomorrow we shall enroll in our army of conservation—side by side in the same ranks—representatives of every race and nationality that is now engaged in the most appallingly destructive war that the world has ever seen—a war destructive not alone of the priceless material heritages of the past, not alone of myriads of lives, the flower of the youth and manhood of a half score of the foremost nations of the world but even worse, a war destructive of many of

the highest ideals that the human race has yet thought to achieve. We shall enroll here representatives of all these warring nations, and of many others, enroll them in an army whose whole effort shall be consecrated to the preservation and improvement of all those incomparable heritages of human life and ideal that across the sea are now suffering such ruthless wholesale destruction.

"Through the horror and unutterable sadness with which the deeds of those vast armies of destruction fill our hearts, there emerges the strong hope that the still greater armies of conservation enrolled in the public schools of this land, composed of representatives of every race and nation of the earth, may yet preserve to themselves and to posterity much that is best from the memories, the ideals and aspirations, the hard-won achievements of all races and nations. More than this, may we not glimpse side by side of the children and youth of all peoples of the earth in our public schools, the coming of a nobler race than the world has yet seen, a race whose superior talents shall be devoted not to the debasement and destruction, but to the elevation and upbuilding of human life, character, and ideals?"

. . . A series of lectures on the peace movement and the war is included in the winter's program of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University. Among them are these:

"The Larger Meaning of the War," Prof. Franklin H. Giddings.

"Hidden Causes of the War," Prof. Wm. M. Sloane.

"The Hague Conventions," Prof. John Bassett Moore.

"The Peace Movement vs. The Present European Struggle," Hamilton Holt.

"Australia and the Partition of the Pacific," Dr. E. E. Slosson.

"Philippine Education and Independence," Prof. Paul Monroe.

. . . Three more "peace scholars" have come from Japan to attend the Mid-Pacific Institute at Honolulu. *The Friend* for September reproduces a photograph of the young men with five of Japan's most prominent leaders in political, religious, and educational life—Count Okuma, Hon. S. Ebara, Rev. Ebina, Rev. Motoda, and President Naruse. The picture was taken at the home of the Prime Minister, where the young men were given a reception before leaving for Honolulu.

Field Department Notes.

CENTRAL WEST DEPARTMENT.

The interest in the problem of peace and war continues in Chicago with unabated vigor. On October 25 Hamilton Holt, editor of *The Independent*, held an audience of 3,000 at the Sunday Evening Club, in Orchestra Hall, with his masterly presentation of his scheme for world federation. He was followed the next Sunday by Madame Vandervelde, of Belgium, who was the principal speaker at the "Christmas Ship" night of the club. And on November 4 Dr. David Starr Jordan made a profound impression upon the crowded house that greeted him at the City Club, and upon the participants in a luncheon arranged for by Miss Addams at Hull House in honor of Madame Vandervelde. The Chicago office is now arranging for a week's schedule of speaking engagements for Dr. D. N. Furnajieff, the noted Bulgarian pastor.

The Peace Committee of the Political Equality League has arranged for a week's peace campaign by Madame Rosika Schwimmer, of Budapest, secretary of the International Suffrage Alliance. Her general topic is "Women and War."

At the State Convention of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, on October 31, Mrs. Katharine Knowles Robbins, a loyal member of the Chicago Peace Society, secured the adoption of a ringing peace resolution promising the earnest and consecrated support of the suffragists to arbitration, an international police force, and education in peace through schools, clubs, societies, and churches. A similar resolution was secured through her efforts at the meeting of the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs a week later.

Mr. Lochner has addressed the following bodies:

October 22, Chicago Heights Political Equality League; October 24, League of Cook County Women's Clubs; October 25, Anthropological Society; November 1, First Congregational Church of Oshkosh, Wis. (afternoon), and First Congregational Church of Appleton (evening); November 5, Wisconsin Federation of Churches, Fond du Lac; November 12, Rush Creek Woman's Club, Marengo, Ill.; November 13, Woman's Party of Cook County; November 15, Garfield Boulevard Presbyterian Church.

The most critical aspect of the Chicago situation is the jingoism of a number of the most influential newspapers. The Secretary has written a number of communications to the press in answer to misleading editorials, but has had the satisfaction of seeing but two of them appear in print—in the *Daily News* of October 22 and the *Tribune* of October 23.

A vacancy in the executive committee of the society, caused by the resignation of Mr. Edward M. Skinner, has been filled by the election of Judge Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet.

NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT.

A vigorous campaign for paid membership in the Rhode Island Peace Society was opened on Sunday, November 8, by the Director of the New England Department, who was assisted by the Misses Seabury, of New Bedford. Announcements of the canvass and invitations to membership were made by notices in the press and by a circular addressed to two hundred ministers connected with the Rhode Island Federation of Churches. In every case the ministers were asked to appoint some representative of their congregation to receive memberships and send them to the Secretary, Hon. Frederick H. Jackson. In some instances clergymen printed a notice of the canvass in their weekly calendar. Envelopes setting forth by means of brief headings the advance made by the American Peace Society through its branches, as well as conditions of membership, were prepared by the national office for the use of the Department Director and other workers. These promise to be a valuable help in membership work. During the week the Director gave addresses at the following places:

Broadway Baptist Sunday School, "Impressions of the Great War and the Way to Peace"; Central Congregational Church, "From World Warfare to World Peace"; Miss Wheeler's School, "The Problem of Peace"; Moses Brown School, "America's Leadership in the Movement for World Peace"; Providence Y. M. C. A., "England and Germany"; Brown University Chapel Service, "America's Peace Policy the Hope of Europe"; Grace Church Men's Club, "Peace by International Federation and Police"; Rhode Island State Normal School, illustrated lecture, "One Hundred Years of Peace"; Brown University, class in debating, "World Peace as a Theme for Public Speakers." (The class appointed a committee to consider the advisability of having a local oratorical contest during the year or of co-operating with the Intercollegiate Peace Association.)